Canon

EOS IX 7
IX Lite



ADVANCED PHOTO SYSTEM™

E

English Edition

Instructions

Thank You For Purchasing This Canon Product.

The EOS IX 7/EOS IX Lite is a single-lens reflex camera designed for use with the Advanced Photo System.
This highly compact camera offers a wide range of functions for all uses, from simple fully-automatic shooting to advanced photography.
Before you use your camera, be sure to read these instructions with your camera handy. This will help you better understand and learn how to use its many functions.

Symbols Used in This Manual

This indicates precautions that can help you avoid problems in shooting.

This indicates helpful information you should remember when you use your camera.

This indicates hints for that will help you use your camera and shoot pictures more effectively.

The notation (→ ■) refers to additional pages that contain material related to the subject you are reading about.
To prevent mistakes or problems, be sure to read the sections titled "Handling Precautions" on pages 8 and 9.
The instructions in this manual assume that you are using your camera with the EF 22–55mm f/4–5.6 USM lens.

Be sure to keep this manual in a convenient place so you can refer to it easily.

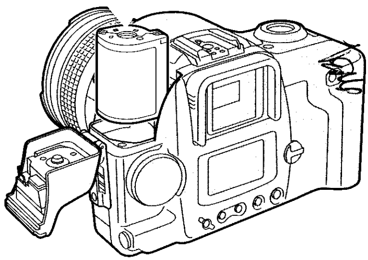
■ Before You Use Your Camera

- Be sure to take some test shots before you go on that important overseas trip or honeymoon, so that you will know your camera is working properly.
- The EOS-series cameras and EF lenses use an exclusive electronic lens mount that lets them adjust the focus and exposure settings automatically. Using lenses made by other manufacturers can cause either the camera or lens to operate improperly.
  Also, please note that Canon cannot assume responsibility for failure or other results of using EOS cameras with other manufacturers' products.

Features of the Advanced Photo System

Advanced Photo System Film

The new IX240 cartridge film is contained in a compact cartridge with no film leader. This does away with the usual troublesome process of loading/removing film, and instead provides easy drop-in loading that anyone can handle. You no longer need to open the back of the camera, pull out the film leader, and align it with a mark on the camera before winding, as with 135 (35mm) film. The cartridge has a data disk that records information about the film type, number of shots, and film sensitivity that the camera reads automatically. The cartridge also includes a visual exposure indicator that shows you whether the cartridge is unexposed, partially exposed, exposed, or processed.

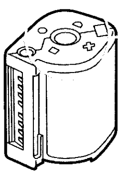


Midroll Film Change

If you put a partially exposed roll of film in your camera, the camera automatically advances it to the first unexposed frame so you can start shooting from there.

- Some cameras do not have this feature, and so will read a partially exposed roll as exposed. Make sure other cameras include this feature before transferring partially exposed rolls of film to them.

Visual exposure indicators



○ Unexposed

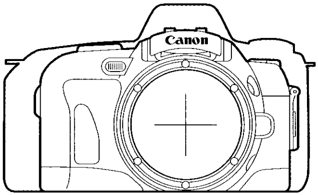
◗ Partial

✕ Exposed

□ Processed

New Camera Size

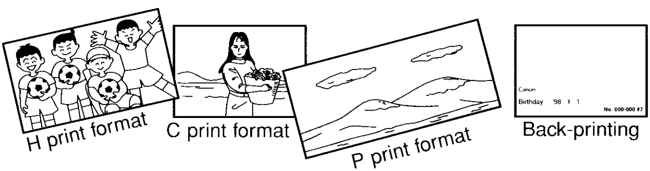
The Advanced Photo System makes it possible to reduce the overall size of the cartridge as well as the camera body (in comparison to other Canon models). Your camera's particularly compact size is made possible by Canon's down-sizing technology.



New Film Information (IX: Information Exchange)

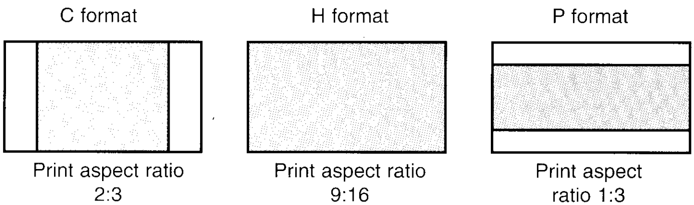
Advanced Photo System film contains a magnetic data recording area that records a variety of information about each frame (IX information recording). IX information includes date, time, title, print type, film orientation, flash on/off setting, subject brightness, exposure data, and more. The developers at the photo lab use the IX information to tell what type of print to use, how to improve print quality, and what information to display on the print itself.

- You can select whether to print the date and time on the front and back of the print, or on the back only.
- The type of IX information recorded depends on the particular camera model.
- The size, style, color, and position of printed characters, as well as front/back date printing capabilities, depend on the specific photo lab.



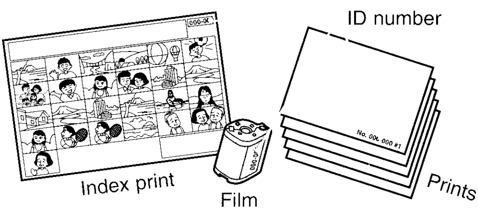
New Print Formats

Three print formats are available: C (Classic, the same print aspect raito as 135 print format), H (HDTV or wide-angle) format, and P (Panoramic). The print format can be changed at anytime.



New Photo Developing and Printing Methods

Your exposed film can be developed and printed at any photo lab displaying the authorized Advanced Photo System sign. After developing, you will receive your pictures, an index print that shows all your shots printed on a single page, and the negatives rolled back up in the cartridge. Previous 135 (35mm) film came back with the developed film in a negative sleeve, so that you had to hold negatives up to the light to see which frames you wanted reprinted. But with the Advanced Photo System, you simply match the ID number on the back of the print or on the index print sheet with the ID on the film cartridge, and tell your authorized photo shop which prints you want.



Contents

Handling Precautions

Camera Care

(1) This camera is not waterproof, and should not be used in rain or under water. If water gets into your camera, take it quickly to the nearest Canon Service Center. Remove any water droplets from the camera's exterior with a clean, dry cloth. If the camera is exposed to salt air, wring out a clean, damp cloth, and use it to wipe off the camera.
(2) Be careful not to leave your camera inside an automobile that is standing in direct sunlight. The interiors of automobiles in this situation can become hot enough to damage a camera.
(3) If your camera gets foreign matter in its lens or cartridge chamber, remove it only with a commercially available blower brush. Do not wipe the camera body or lens with any cleaner containing organic solvents. If your camera is particularly dirty, contact a Canon Service Center.
(4) If you will not be using your camera for a long period, remove the batteries from its battery compartment and store it in a cool, dry, well ventilated location. While storing it, trigger its shutter release from time to time to make sure it still works.
(5) Avoid storing your camera in a laboratory or other location where chemicals are used, or the camera may rust or corrode. Also avoid storing the camera in clothes dressers or similar places.
(6) If you have not used your camera for a long time, inspect it thoroughly before using it again. After long disuse or before important events such as overseas travel, you may want to have your camera inspected by your nearest Canon Service Center, or you may choose to check its functions yourself.

LCD panel

Your camera includes a number of LCD panels. If a panel becomes dim, contact your nearest Canon Service Center to have it replaced (this is a fee service). Note that LCDs respond more slowly in cold conditions, and can turn black at temperatures above 60 °C (140 °F), but will operate normally again when returned to room temperature.

Lithium Batteries

Your camera will not start to function until you insert two CR2 lithium batteries. Be sure to check the batteries' power in the following situations:
(1) After replacing the batteries
(2) When the camera has not been used for a long period
(3) If the shutter release does not operate properly
(4) When shooting in cold conditions
(5) When taking particularly important pictures

- Always wipe the battery contacts free of dirt or fingerprints before inserting the batteries, or you risk poor contact or corrosion.
- Your camera's batteries have excellent cold-weather characteristics, but their capacity is nevertheless reduced at temperatures near or below 0 °C (32 °F). When using your camera in cold locations, always carry a spare set of batteries, and keep the camera in a warm place such as a pocket.

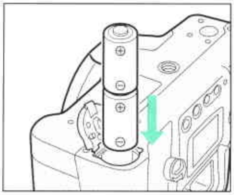
Low Battery Power

When the battery indicator changes to ▭ on the LCD panel, the camera will still take pictures at the correct exposure as long as the shutter release operates. However, because the low level of battery charge may prevent the automatic film advance and rewind functions from operating, you should fit new batteries.

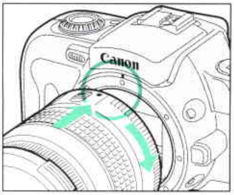
Film Precautions

Avoid exposing the film to the following conditions, which can affect the film or cartridge:
(1) Near strong magnetic fields, such as motors or transformers
(2) In hot or humid locations

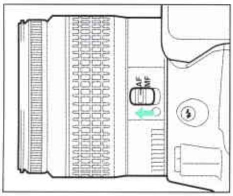
Quick Start Guide



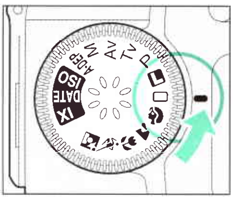
Load the batteries.
Insert two CR2 lithium batteries as shown on the indicator on the battery compartment cover (→ 18).



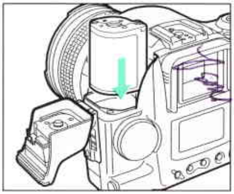
Mount the lens.
Align the lens with the red mark on the camera, and turn it clockwise until you hear it click into place (→ 20).



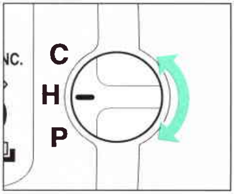
Set the lens focusing mode switch to AF (→ 20).



Set the Mode Dial to □ (Full Auto) (→ 28).



Load the film (→ 24).

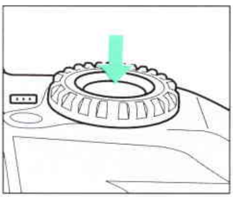


Change the print format using the print format selector lever (→ 30).



Focus on the subject.

- Place the AF frame over the subject, then press the shutter button halfway to focus (→ 23).

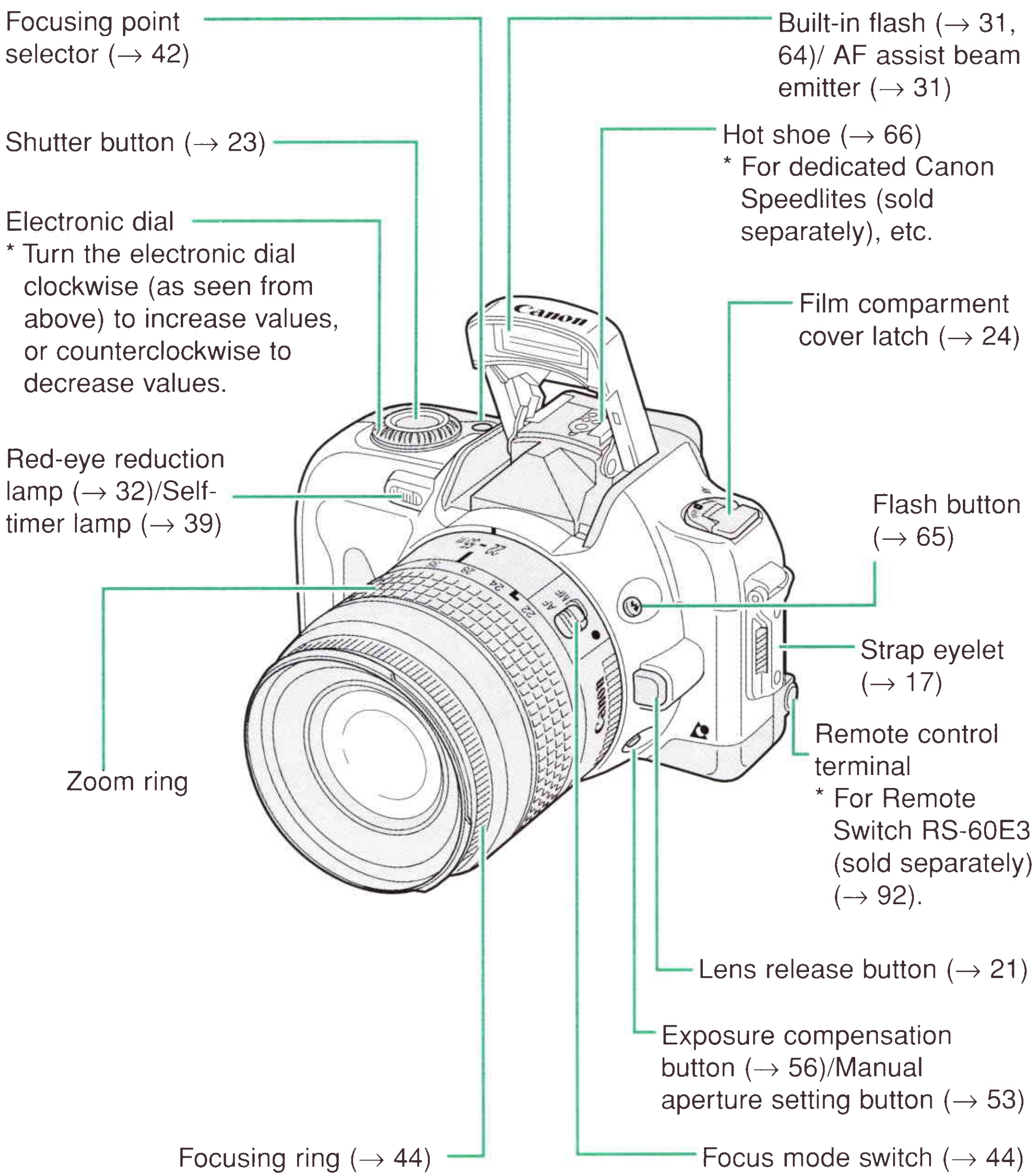


Shoot the picture.

Press the shutter button all the way to shoot the picture.

- In dark or backlit conditions, the flash fire automatically (→ 31).
- Remove the film after shooting the roll, when the film is finished rewinding (→ 25).

Nomenclature



Viewfinder (→ 15)

Eyecup (→ 40)

Mode Dial (→ 16)
* Turn the Mode Dial to select the functions you want to use. Do not set the dial to positions that have no mark.

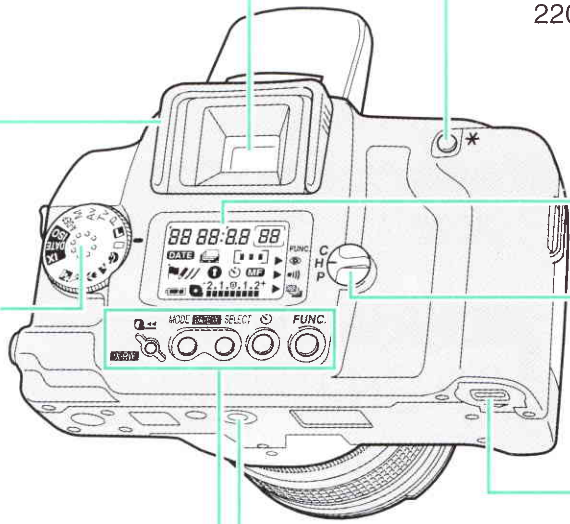
AE lock button (→ 55)/ FE lock button (with Canon Speedlite 220EX, 380EX) (→ 69)

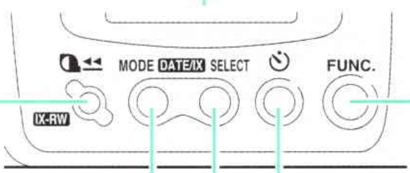
LCD panel (→ 14)

Print format selector lever (→ 30)

Battery comparment cover (→ 18)

Tripod socket





Film rewind button (→ 75)/ IX rewrite button (→ 82)

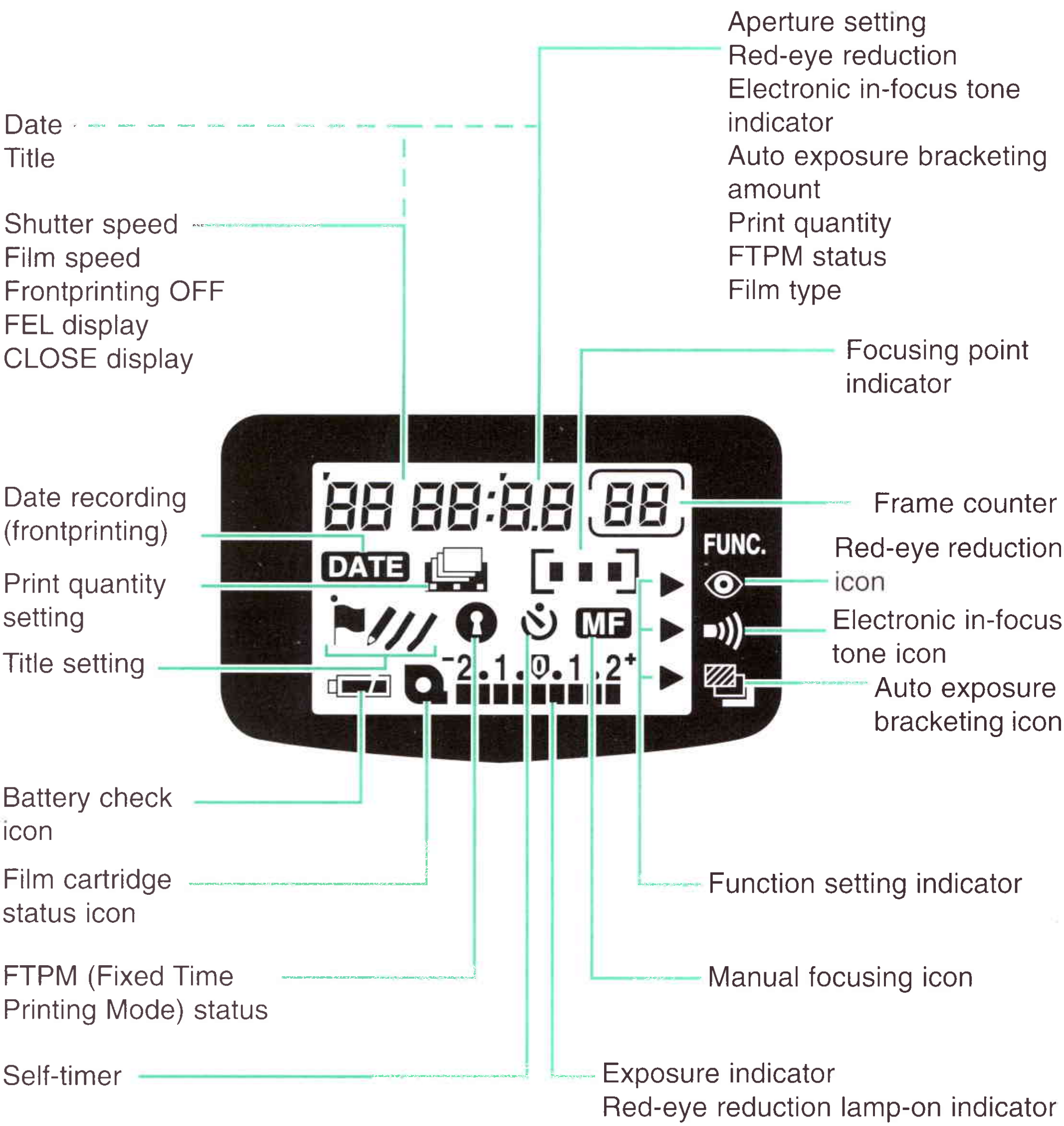
FUNC. (Function) button
- Red-eye reduction (→ 32)
- Electronic in-focus tone (→ 61)
- Auto exposure bracketing (→ 57)

MODE button
- Title (→ 76)
- Print quantity setting (→ 81)
- FTPM (Fixed Time Printing Mode) (→ 83)

Self-timer button (→ 39)

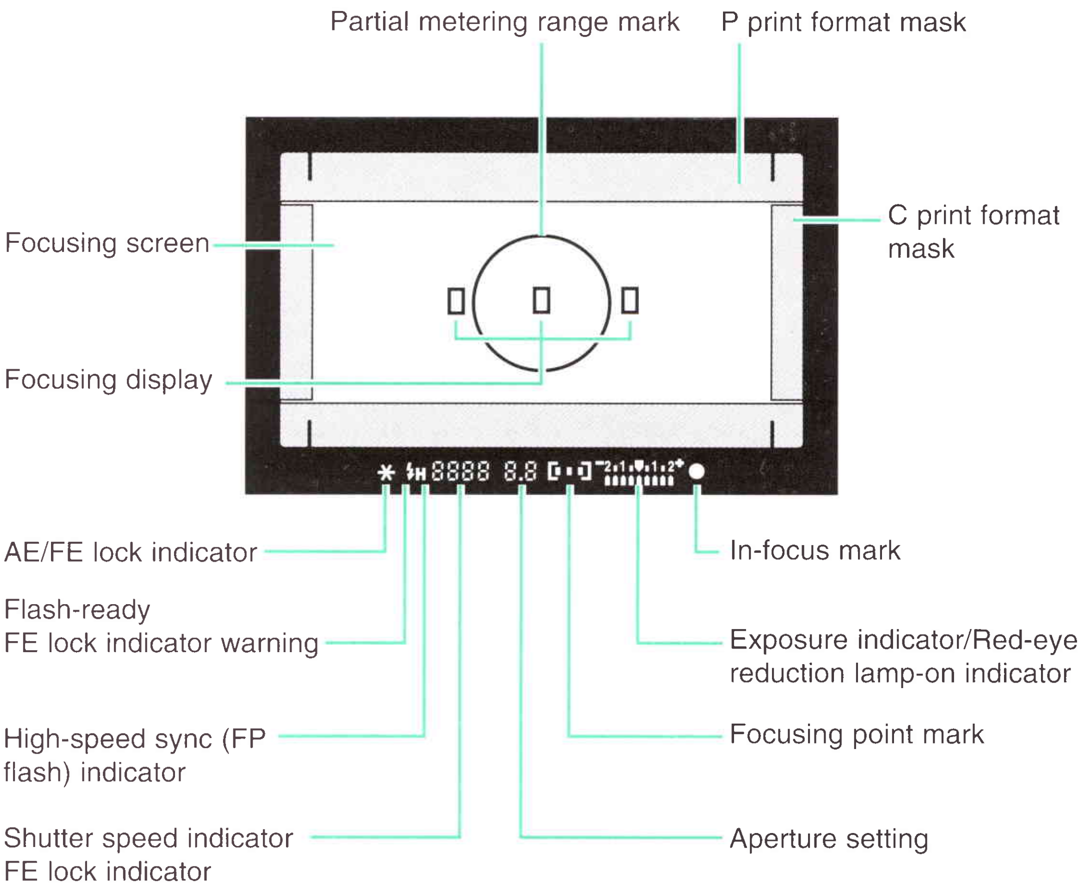
SELECT button
- Date, time (→ 72)
- Language code, title number (→ 76, 78)

LCD Panel



The LCD panel is shown with all indicators displayed, though the actual display shows only the necessary information at any given time.

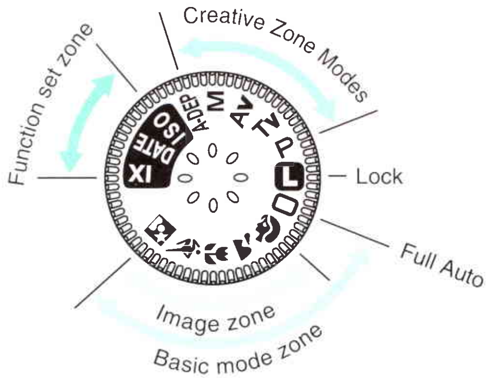
Viewfinder Information



The viewfinder is shown with all indicators displayed, though the actual display shows only the necessary information at any given time.

Mode Dial

The Mode dial is divided into four zones.



1 Basic Mode Zone

1. : Full Auto (→ 28)
   In this mode, the camera takes care of everything.
   - All you do is press the shutter button.
   - This mode overrides all camera buttons and dials, except the shutter button.
2.
   Automatic operation suiting the subject type.
   - All you do is press the shutter button.

   : Portrait Mode (→ 34)
   : Landscape Mode (→ 35)
   : Close-up Mode (→ 36)
   : Sports Mode (→ 37)
   : Night Scene Mode (→ 38)

2 Creative Zone Modes

You take control of the camera for creative effects.

P : Program AE (→ 46)
Tv : Shutter speed-priority AE (→ 48)
Av : Aperture-priority AE (→ 50)
M : Manual exposure (→ 52)
A-DEP : Automatic depth of field AE (→ 54)

3 Function Set Zone

ISO : ISO film speed (→ 60)
Film information check (→ 26)
DATE : Date and time (→ 72)
IX : Title recording (→ 76)
Change title, print quantity (→ 82)

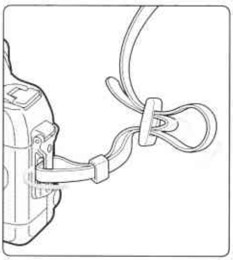
4 L : Lock (LOCK)

- When not using your camera, set the Mode Dial to L to prevent accidental operation. The L position locks all camera functions.

1

Before You Start

This section describes how to get your camera ready to take pictures, and how the shutter button works.



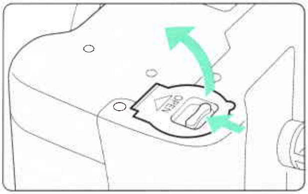
Attaching the Strap

Pass the end of the strap through the strap clasp, and pull the strap tight to make sure the clasp does not come loose. When you carry the camera with the strap over your shoulder, make sure the lens faces downward to protect the lens.

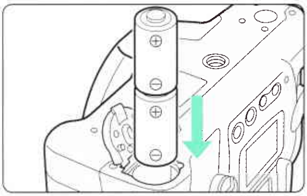
- The eyepiece cover (→ 40) is attached to the strap.

Loading the Batteries

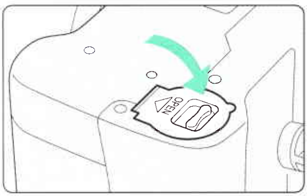
Your camera uses two CR2 lithium batteries.



1 **Open the battery compartment cover.**
- Slide the battery compartment lever in the direction of the arrow.



2 **Load the batteries.**
- Load the batteries with their + and – terminals positioned according to the indicator on the battery compartment cover.
- Do not load old and new batteries together.

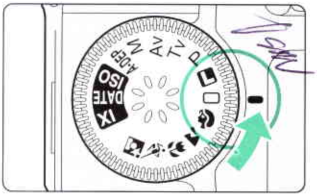


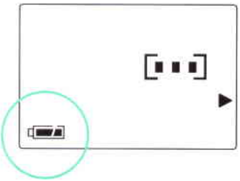
3 **Close the battery compartment cover.**
- Turn the Mode Dial to any setting other than L to turn the power on.

- If the DATE indicator in the LCD panel flashes after you turn the power on, the date and time will not be recorded on the picture. Always be sure to set the date each time you replace the batteries (→ 72).

Checking the Battery Level

Check the batteries' capacity after replacing them, and before you start shooting.





Turn the Mode Dial to any position other than L.

- The battery check icon appears in the LCD panel.

 : Battery is in good condition.

 : Battery is getting low. Have a new battery ready.

 : Battery will expire soon.

 : Replace the battery (→ 18). The shutter will not operate in this condition.

Battery Capacity

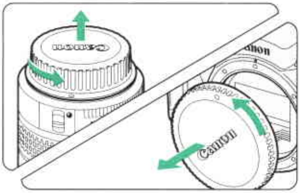
Temperature	Without flash	With 50% flash	All with flash
Normal (20 °C/68 °F)	60 rolls	24 rolls	12 rolls
Low (–10 °C/–4 °F)	30 rolls	14 rolls	7 rolls

- These specifications taken under Canon testing conditions using fresh batteries, EF 22–55mm f/4-5.6 USM lens, with 25-exposure IX240 film.
- Using the autofocusing function when not shooting, or trial shooting with no film loaded, uses battery power and reduces shooting capacity.

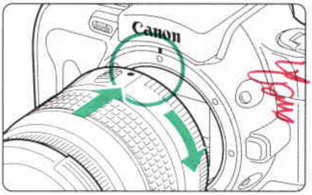
- Batteries are hard to obtain in some locations. Be sure to get spare batteries before leaving on an overseas trip, or before taking large numbers of pictures.
- The camera's main battery also functions as the date/time battery.

Mounting and Detaching a Lens

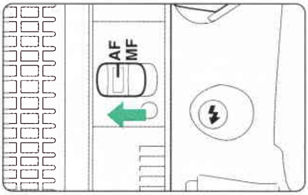
Mounting a Lens



1 **Remove the dust cap from the lens, and the body cap from the camera.**

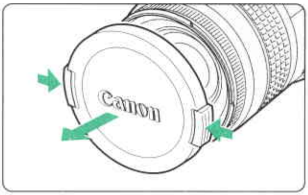


2 **Align the lens with the red dot on the camera and press it into place, then turn the lens in the direction of the arrow until you hear it click into place.**



3 **Set the lens focusing mode switch to AF.**

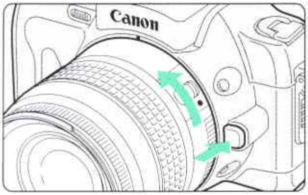
- If the switch is set to MF (or M), the camera will not focus automatically.
- During autofocusing, do not touch the rotating portion of the lens.



4 **Remove the lens cap.**

- After you remove the dust cap, body cap, or lens cap, be sure to keep them where they will not get lost.

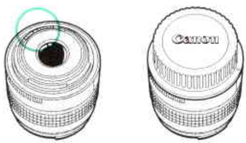
Detaching a Lens



Press the lens release button and turn the lens in the direction of the arrow.

- Turn the lens until it stops, then remove it from the camera.

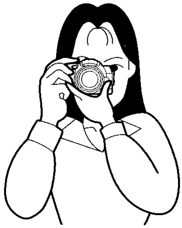
- To avoid damaging the electrical contacts or lens area, place the lens with the mount side up or cover the lens with the dust cap. Damage to these areas can prevent the lens and camera from functioning together properly.



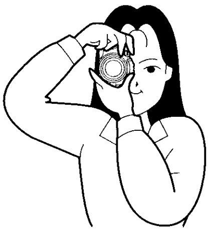
Holding the Camera

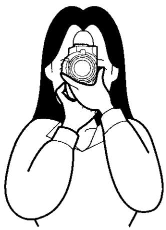
To take clear, sharp pictures, hold the camera so that it does not move as you shoot.

Horizontal position

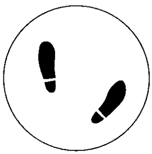


Vertical position



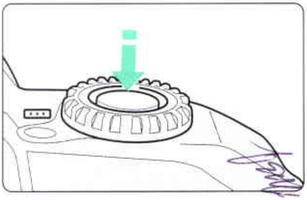


- Hold the camera with the grip firmly in your right hand, and keep your elbow lightly against your body.
- Support the lens from below with the left hand.
- Hold the camera up to your face and look through the viewfinder.
- Stand with one foot slightly ahead of the other, and relax your body.



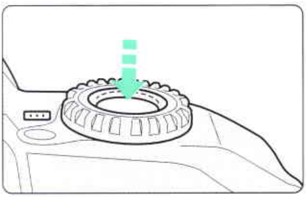
The Shutter Button and Autofocusing

The EOS camera's shutter button can be pressed halfway or all the way. It operates as described below (with the lens' focus mode switch set to AF).



When it is pressed halfway:

- You can set your camera to focus the image automatically when you press the shutter button halfway (this is called autofocusing, or AF). When the camera has focused on your subject, it beeps twice, and the green "in-focus" mark appears in the lower right part of the viewfinder frame. The AF frame also appears in the viewfinder to show the frame in which the camera has focused.
- At the same time, the camera determines the exposure setting (a combination of the shutter speed and aperture setting), and displays it in the LCD panel.



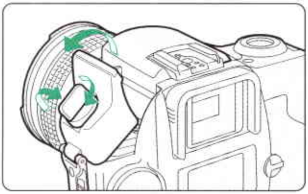
When it is pressed the rest of the way:

- The shutter is released to expose one picture, and the film is advanced one frame.

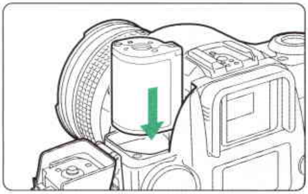
Camera movement during the moment of exposure can cause blurred pictures.
To prevent this:
- Hold the camera steady.
- Put the center of your fingertip over the shutter button and grip the camera with your entire right hand. Then press the shutter button gently.
- Use a faster shutter speed.

Loading the Film

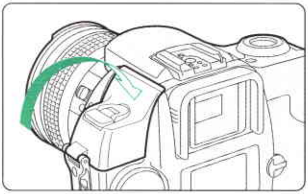
Your camera uses IX240 cartridge film. Do not use 135 (35mm) film.

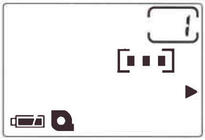


1 **Open the film compartment cover.**
- Raise the film compartment cover latch and turn it clockwise to open the cover.



2 **Drop in the film cartridge.**
- Drop the cartridge in with its visual exposure indicator facing upward.





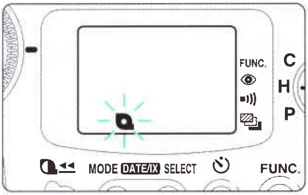
3 **Close the film compartment cover.**
- Press the cover in the direction of the arrow until you hear it click into place. The latch automatically returns to its position.
- The film then winds automatically.
- The LCD panel shows the film cartridge icon, film sensitivity, and number of frames.
- The frame counter displays a "1" to show that the film is set to the first frame.

- Be sure to load a cartridge with a status mark of O (unexposed) or D (partially exposed). If the film is not loaded properly, the ◘ indicator will flash, and you will need to remove the film and reload it properly.

- If you load a cartridge with an exposed ✕ or processed ▢ status mark, the ◘ indicator will flash.

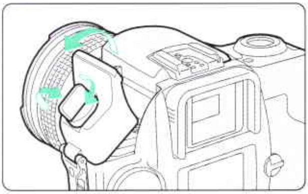
Removing the Film

When you get to the end of a roll of film, your camera will rewind it automatically. During rewinding, the LCD panel shows the indicator, and the number in the frame counter counts backwards. When the indicator flashes and the frame counter shows 0, you can remove the film.



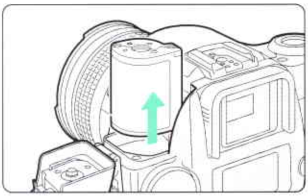
1 Make sure the indicator is flashing in the LCD panel.

- The indicator flashes for approximately four seconds, then remains lit steadily.



2 Open the film compartment cover.

- Raise the cartridge film compartment cover latch and turn it to the right to open the cover.



3 Remove the film.

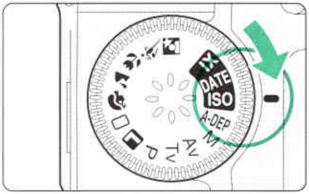
- The indicator in the LCD panel then goes out.

- Whenever there is film in the camera, the film compartment cover is locked. If you try to open the film compartment cover, the message "CLOSE" appears in the LCD panel, and you will hear a warning tone. Immediately return the film compartment cover latch to its regular position.
- To rewind the film in midroll, press the (film rewind) button (→ 75).

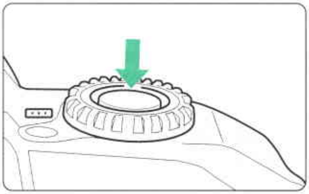
- If the indicator and frame counter in the LCD panel flash during rewinding, something has gone wrong with the rewinding operation. Try removing and replacing the battery, then pressing the film rewind button again. If the camera still does not operate, set the main switch to L and take the camera to the nearest Canon Service Center.

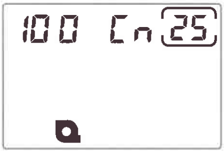
Checking Film Information

Here is how to check information about the film in the camera.



1 Set the Mode Dial to ISO .

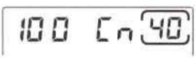




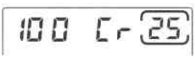
2 Check the film information.

- When you press the shutter button, the LCD panel shows the film sensitivity and type, and the number of shots on the roll.

Film Type Indicators:



Color negative film



Color reversal film (slide film)

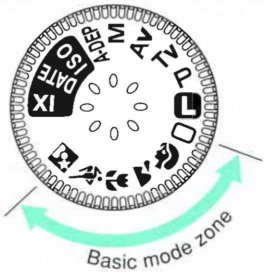


Black and white film

- When the Mode Dial is set to ISO, pressing the shutter button all the way down does not release the shutter.

2

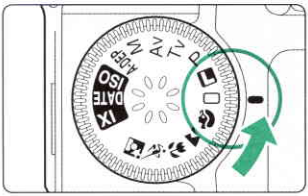
Fully Automatic Operation



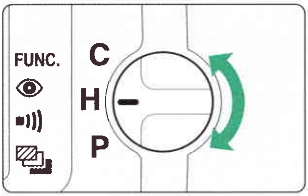
This section explains the simplest way to take pictures: by setting the Mode Dial to the ▢, , , , , and mode settings. In ▢ (Full Auto) mode and the Image Zone modes, all camera functions are automated so that anyone can shoot pictures successfully simply by pressing the shutter button. Only the shutter button and print format selector lever are active, and all other buttons and electronic dials on the front of the camera (other than   settings, and) are switched off to protect against mistakes.

□ Full Auto Mode

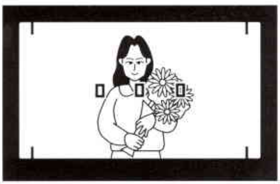
In □ (Full Auto) mode, all you need to do is press the shutter button to take pictures of any subject with confidence. The camera can focus on subjects in any of its three autofocusing zones, so that anyone can take beautiful pictures easily.



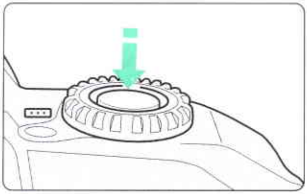
1 **Set the Mode Dial to □ (Full Auto).**



2 **Use the print format selector lever to choose the print format.**
- The frame in the viewfinder changes to the format you select (→ 30).



3 **Position the subject in one of the AF frames.**



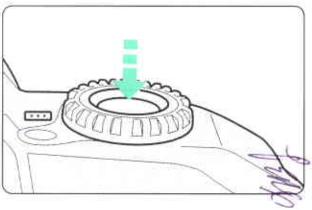
4 Focus on the subject.

- Press the shutter button halfway until you hear a beep.
- When focusing is complete, the camera beeps twice, and the green in-focus mark (●) appears inside the lower right edge of the viewfinder.
- In dark places or when the subject is backlit, the flash pops up automatically (→ 31).



5 Check the LCD panel.

- The shutter speed and aperture setting are determined automatically, and displayed on the LCD panel and inside the viewfinder.



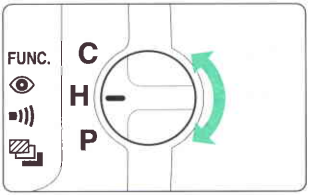
6 Shoot the picture.

- Compose the picture, then press the shutter button the rest of the way to release the shutter.

- As soon as autofocusing is complete, the focus and exposure settings are locked (→ 43).
- If the in-focus mark (●) is flashing, the shutter will not operate. Try focusing again.
- The camera is designed to focus automatically on the closest of the subjects in the three autofocusing frames.
- Sometimes more than one autofocusing frame mark goes on. This means that points in all the indicated frames are in focus.

Changing Print Formats

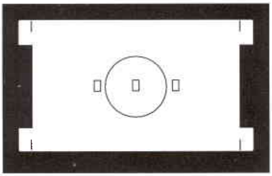
Your camera can take shots in three different print formats: C (Classic), H (HDTV or wide-angle), and P (Panoramic). You can change the print format for every frame if you want. Choose the print format that best fits the picture you want to take.



Move the print format selector lever to change the print format.

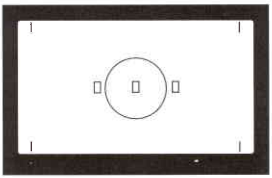
- The viewfinder frame changes to match your selection.

C print format



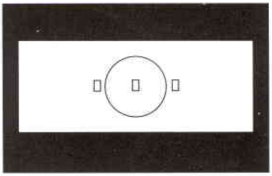


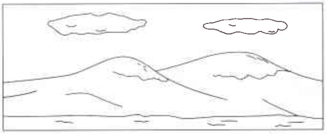
H print format





P print format





Automatic Flash

When shooting in ▢ (Full Auto) mode, or the , , or Image Zone modes, the flash automatically pops up and fires whenever the subject is too dark or lit from behind.

- If something prevents the flash from popping up automatically, the battery indicator on the LCD panel flashes as a warning. (flashes for 2 seconds and then changes to .) If this happens, press the shutter button down halfway to restore normal camera operation.

- In places where flashes are prohibited, or when you want to shoot pictures using indoor lighting, we recommend shooting in P mode (Program AE/ → 46).

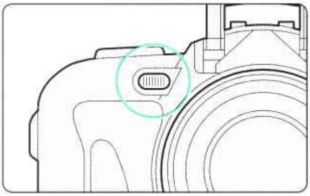
About the AF-Assist Beam

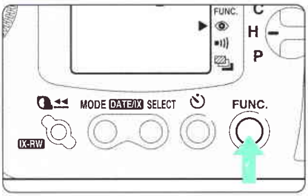
When taking flash pictures, you may see the flash fire when you press the shutter button halfway. This is to provide extra light (called an "AF-assist beam") to help the autofocus function get a better focus.

- The AF-assist beam does not operate in or modes.
- The AF-assist beam from the built-in flash has a focusing range of approximately 1 to 4 m (3 to 13 ft).
- If you are using a separate exclusive EOS flash unit (sold separately), the AF-assist beam fires from that flash instead.

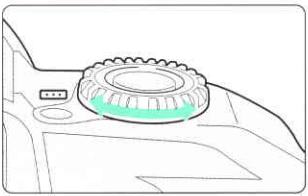
Using the Red-Eye Reduction Function

In flash pictures taken at night or in dark places, peoples' eyes often appear as shiny red lights. This is called "red-eye," and happens when the light of the flash reflects from the retinas of the subjects' eyes. To avoid this problem, the red-eye reduction lamp lights for approximately 1.5 seconds to cause the subjects' pupils to contract, thus reducing the red-eye effects.





1. Press the function button to move the ▶ indicator to the ◎ icon.

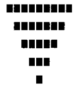




2. Set the LCD panel value to "1".

- Turn the electronic dial until "1" appears in the LCD panel. To cancel the red-eye reduction function, turn the dial until "0" appears in the LCD panel.
- To turn off the setting, do any of the following.
  - Press the shutter button halfway.
  - Turn the Mode Dial
  - Wait approximately six seconds (setting turns off automatically).

- Press the shutter button halfway. The exposure level indicators in the LCD panel go on, and then go off one at a time to tell you the red-eye reduction lamp is operating.



- For effective red-eye reduction, wait until the red-eye reduction lamp goes off before pressing the shutter button the rest of the way down.
- You can press the shutter button all the way down to shoot the picture even while the red-eye reduction lamp is on.
- The red-eye reduction lamp operates even if you are using a separate exclusive EOS external speedlite.
- The effectiveness of red-eye reduction varies with individual subjects.

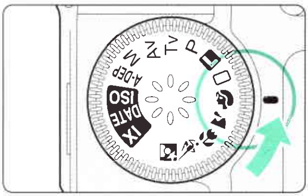
- This function is effective only if the people you are photographing look at the red-eye reduction lamp. We suggest you tell them to look at the lamp when shooting.
- Stay within 2 m (6.6 ft) of your subject.
- Set the lens to wide-angle.
- Brighter room lighting and closer subjects increase the effectiveness of red-eye reduction.

Portrait Mode



Portrait Mode lets you blur the background so that your subjects stand out.

- When the subject is in focus, the camera beeps twice.
- You can press and hold the shutter button down to take continuous shots.
- The flash automatically pops up and fires whenever the subject is too dark or lit from behind.



Turn the Mode Dial to (Portrait).

- Shoot the picture the same way as in Full Auto mode (→ 28).

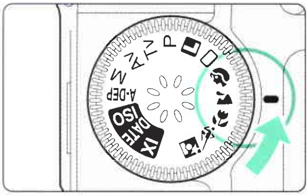
- You can effectively de-focus the background by positioning the subject so that the upper half of her body more or less fills the frame. It also helps to separate the subject from the background as far as possible.
- You can effectively de-focus the background further by using a telephoto lens. With a zoom lens, move towards the telephoto end (55mm for a 22–55mm lens).

Landscape Mode



Landscape Mode lets you shoot broad landscapes and night scenes.

- When the subject is in focus, the camera beeps twice.
- The built-in flash does not fire in this mode.



Turn the Mode Dial to (Landscape).

- Shoot the picture the same way as in Full Auto mode (→ 28).

- If you have a zoom lens, set it towards the wide-angle end (22mm for a 22–55mm lens). This adds depth from foreground to background, and increases the horizontal range of the shot.
- You can set the print format to P (Panoramic) to take even broader shots (→ 30).

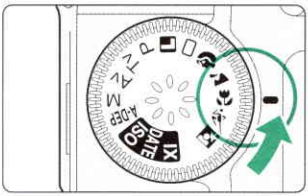
- If the shutter speed display flashes, the shutter speed is slow enough that hand movement can cause blurring. Check the way you are holding the camera or pushing the shutter button, or try shooting from a tripod. (Using a tripod will not stop the shutter speed display from flashing, however.)

Close-up Mode



Close-up mode uses the lens' built-in macro function for close-up photography to let you take large, clear pictures of small subjects, such as flowers or insects.

- When the subject is in focus, the camera beeps twice.
- The flash automatically pops up and fires whenever the subject is too dark or is lit from behind.



Turn the Mode Dial to (Close-up).

- Shoot the picture the same way as in Full Auto mode (→ 28).
- Continuous shooting is not available in this mode.

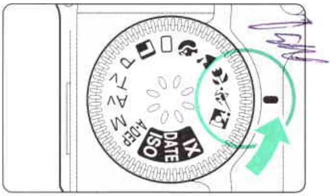
- Hold the camera close to the subject, at the minimum focusing distance for the lens you are using.
- If you have a zoom lens, set it towards the telephoto end to make the subject appear larger (55 mm for a 22-55 mm lens).
- For serious close-up shooting, we recommend the EF 50mm f/2.5 compact macro, EF 100mm f/2.8 macro, or EF 180mm f/3.5L macro USM lens (sold separately).

Sports Mode



Sports mode lets you take shots that freeze fast-moving subjects.

- Press and hold down the shutter button, and the camera will continue to focus on the subject and shoot continuously.
- The built-in flash does not fire in this mode.



Turn the Mode Dial to (Sports).

- Shoot the picture the same way as in Full Auto mode (→ 28).

- We recommend you use high-sensitivity ISO 400 film in Sports mode.
- If you are using a zoom lens, we recommend using a 200–300mm telephoto setting.

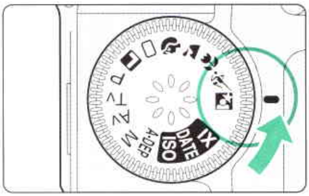
- If the shutter speed display flashes, the shutter speed is slow enough that hand movement can cause blurring. Check the way you are holding the camera or pushing the shutter button, or try shooting from a tripod. (Using a tripod will not stop the shutter speed display from flashing, however.)

Night Scene Mode



In Night Scene mode, you can take beautiful pictures of people against sunset or night backgrounds.
This feature uses the flash to capture the human subject, while the slower shutter speed captures the background.
We recommend you use a tripod to reduce the chance of blurring.

- When the subject is in focus, the camera beeps twice.



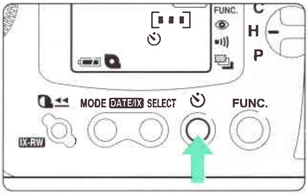
Turn the Mode Dial to (Night Scene).

- Shoot the picture the same way as in Full Auto mode (→ 28).
- Continuous shooting is not available in this mode.

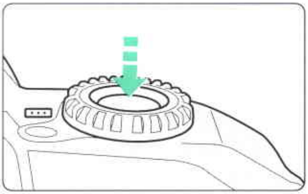
- The shutter speed is slow in Night Scene mode. Be sure to tell those you are photographing not to move immediately after the flash fires. If you are using the self-timer, the red-eye reduction lamp flashes once to let you know the exposure is finished.
- For pictures of night scenes only, use the (Landscape Mode) setting.
- You can also use Night Scene mode with an EOS exclusive external flash unit.
- In daylight, this mode works the same as Full Auto mode.

Using the Self-Timer

You can use the self-timer to include yourself in your pictures. This feature is available in the Basic Mode Zone as well as in the Creative Mode Zone. We recommend you use a tripod when using the self-timer or remote controller.



1. **Turn on the indicator.**
   - Press the self-timer button to turn on the icon on the LCD panel.
   - To cancel the self-timer setting, press the self-timer button again.
   - You can also cancel the self-timer by turning the Mode Dial to the L position.

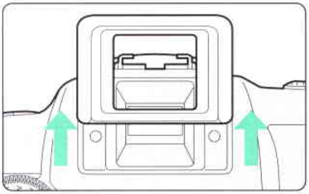


2. **Shoot the picture.**
   - The sequence is the same as for Full Auto mode (→ 28).
   - Look through the viewfinder and press the shutter button all the way down.
   - Once the shutter button is pressed all the way, the electronic tone beeps as follows, and ten seconds later the shutter releases:
     - – Slow tone (two beeps per second) for eight seconds
     - – Fast tone (eight beeps per second) for two seconds
   - While the self-timer is operating, the LCD panel displays the number of seconds remaining until shutter release.
   - For self-timer shots, the red-eye reduction lamp lights for the last two seconds before the shutter is released.

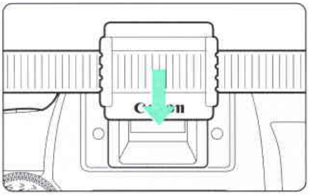
- Do not stand immediately in front of the camera when you press the shutter button, or the camera may not focus properly.
- To take a self-timer shot of yourself, use the focus lock (→ 43) and focus on an object that is about as far from the camera as you will be when you enter the picture.

Using the Eyepiece Cover

The self-timer function and remote control unit (sold separately) are often used to take shots in which you are not looking through the viewfinder. In these situations, light from the viewfinder can affect the exposure setting, so always be sure to place the eyepiece cover (attached to the strap) over the viewfinder to prevent this problem.



Remove the eyecup.

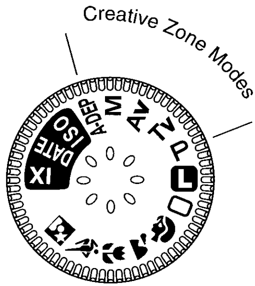


Press the eyepiece cover over the eyepiece.

Continuous Shooting

When the shutter button is pressed and held all the way down, the film winding mode (single-shot or continuous shooting) is automatically determined by the shooting mode setting. For details, see the table "Combinations of Shooting Functions" on page 62.

Creative Zone Mode Operation



The Creative Zone Mode settings let you control the exposure for many different types of shots, by choosing the camera's shutter speed, aperture setting, or AF frame selection. This section tells you how to use the **P**, **Tv**, **Av**, **M**, and **A-DEP** settings effectively, and also describes methods of exposure compensation.

Focusing Point Selection

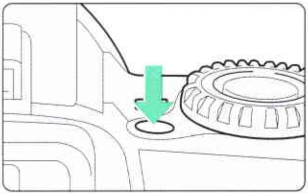
The focusing point is the frame within which your camera focuses. The focusing point can be selected automatically or manually. In Full Auto mode, any of the Image Zone modes, or A-DEP mode, only automatic selection is available. In P, Tv, Av, or M mode, you can switch between selecting frames automatically or manually.

Auto Focusing Point selection:

The camera automatically selects the focusing point according to shooting conditions, and focuses the shot. This is best when you just want to take simple snapshots.

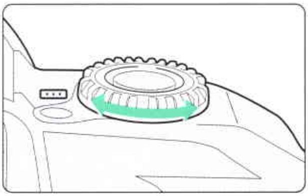
Manual Focusing Point selection:

You can also choose which of the three focusing points you want to focus on. This is handy when you want to be sure you are focusing on a particular subject, or when you want to better control the shot's composition while using the speedy focusing function.



1 **Press the focusing point selector.**

- The corresponding focusing point appears in the LCD panel.
- The focusing point selection stays on for approximately six seconds, even if you take your finger off the button.



2 **Select the focusing point you want to use.**

- Watch the LCD panel or the viewfinder display as you turn the electronic dial to select the focusing point you want.

Automatic AF selection:	[▪ ▪ ▪]
Left focusing point selected:	[▪]
Center focusing point selected:	[▪]
Right focusing point selected:	[▪]

- The setting cycles through the above selections in the order shown.

3 **Press the shutter button halfway.**

- The camera returns to ready-to-shoot mode.
- The selection stays on for approximately six seconds, even if you take your finger off the button.

- You can cancel manual AF frame selection and return the camera to automatic AF frame selection by turning the Mode Dial to Full Auto or any Image Zone position.

Focusing on Subjects at the Edge of the Frame

Here is how to focus on subjects that appear at the edge of the frame and not at any of the three focusing points. This is called the "focus lock function."
You can use this technique even in fully automatic shooting.

1 **Select the focusing point you want to use (→ 42).**



2 **Focus on the subject.**
- Position the subject at the focusing point you selected, and press the shutter button halfway to focus on the subject.



3 **Keep holding the shutter button halfway down, and compose the picture the way you want it.**

4 **Shoot the picture.**
- Press the shutter button the rest of the way down.

Subjects Difficult for Autofocusing

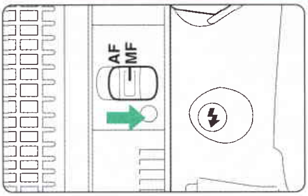
Your camera has a highly accurate autofocusing system that can focus on almost any kind of subject. However, a few kinds of subjects may be difficult to bring into focus (the in-focus mark (●) flashes in these cases).

Hard-to-Focus Subjects

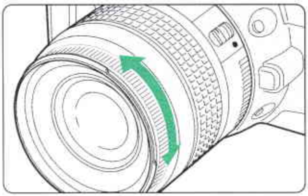
(a) Extremely low-contrast (light/dark) subjects, such as blue skies or single-color surfaces
(b) Intensely backlit or highly reflective subjects, such as a very shiny car surface
(c) Subjects that are not a uniform distance from the camera, such as an animal in a cage

In these cases, it is best to first focus on some object that is at the same distance as your subject and use the focus lock (→ 43), or focus manually as follows.

Manual Focusing



1 Set the focus mode switch on the lens to MF (or M).

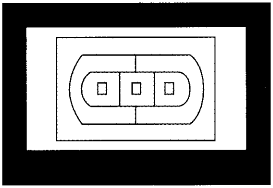


2 Turn the focusing ring until the subject is clearly focused.

- When you change from automatic to manual (MF or M) focusing, the camera will show you when the subject is in focus by displaying the focusing point that is in focus, and the in-focus mark (●).

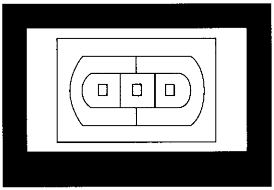
Metering Methods

Your camera has three metering methods: evaluative metering, partial metering, and centerweighted averaging. The camera normally uses evaluation metering, but automatically changes to partial metering when you use the AE lock function, and changes to center-weighted averaging in M (manual exposure) mode.



Evaluative Metering

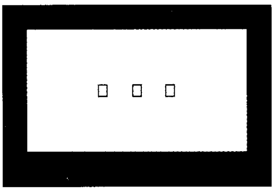
Used for all general situations, including backlighting. The camera provides the proper exposure for the main subject at all times by using the three focusing points to determine the subject's position in the viewfinder, as well as the brightness, background, and front- or backlighting conditions.



Partial Metering

Measures the brightness in the central area that makes up approximately 6.5% of the viewfinder. This is particularly effective in backlit conditions, when the area around the subject is brightly lit.

- The illustration at left shows the partial metering range.



Centerweighted Averaging Metering

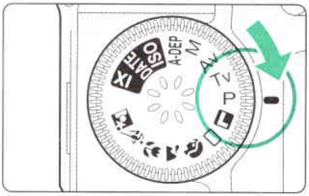
Measures the overall average brightness of the image in the viewfinder frame, with emphasis on the center area.

- In one-shot and AI focusing modes (except AI servo mode), when you press the shutter button halfway, the camera automatically applies the AE lock as soon as it has focused on the subject.
- You cannot select or change the metering method.

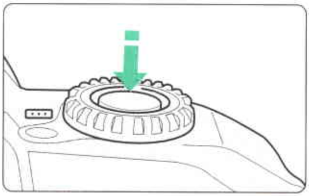
P Program AE Mode



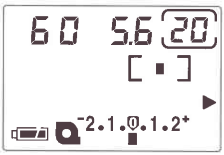
Program AE mode provides simple, easy shooting, similar to Full Auto mode ▢ . The camera selects the shutter speed and the aperture setting according to the brightness of the subject. This is called "Program AE."



1 **Turn the Mode Dial to P .**

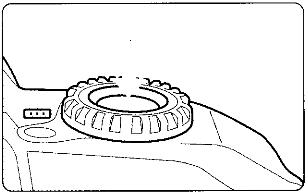


2 **Focus on the subject.**
- Press the shutter button halfway until you hear a beep.
- When focusing is complete, the camera beeps twice, and the green in-focus lamp (●) appears inside the lower right edge of the viewfinder.





3 **Check the LCD panel.**
- The shutter speed and aperture setting are determined automatically, and displayed on the LCD panel and inside the viewfinder.
- As long as the shutter speed and aperture setting are not flashing, the exposure is correct.
- If the shutter speed and aperture setting are flashing, check the list of exposure warning indicators on page 86.



Shoot the picture.

- Compose the picture, then press the shutter button the rest of the way down to release the shutter.

Differences between Program AE and Full Auto Mode

Program AE mode P and Full Auto mode ▢ are alike in that they both automatically determine a combination of shutter speed and aperture setting, but differ as shown in the following table (O: function available, ×: function not available).

Function	P	Full Auto
Continuous shooting	○	×
Program shifting	○	×
Exposure compensation	○	×
Auto exposure bracketing (AEB)	○	×
AE lock	○	×
Manual focusing point selection	○	×
Built-in flash forced ON	○	×
High-speed sync with EX-series Speedlite	○	×
FE lock with EX-series Speedlite	○	×

Shifting the Program

In P mode, once the combination of shutter speed and aperture (the program) is automatically set, you can change the speed and aperture setting together while maintaining the same overall exposure level. This is called "program shifting."

To use program shifting, hold the shutter button halfway down and turn the electronic dial until the desired shutter speed or aperture setting appears.

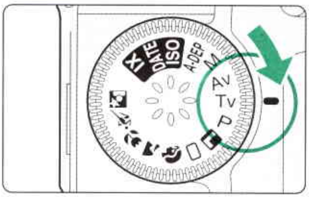
- After you shoot the picture, the program shift is automatically canceled and the camera returns to P mode.
- Program shifting is not available when you use a flash.

Tv Shutter Speed-Priority AE Mode

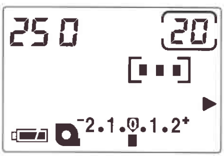
When you set the shutter speed, the camera automatically sets the aperture to provide the correct exposure for the subject brightness. This is called "shutter speed-priority AE."
Faster shutter speeds can freeze the motion of fast-moving subjects, while slower shutter speeds can give the subject a more flowing feeling. The shutter speed is set using the electronic dial.


Faster shutter speeds


Slower shutter speeds



1 **Turn the Mode Dial to Tv.**



2 **Select the shutter speed.**
- Look at the LCD panel while you turn the electronic dial to the desired shutter speed.

3 Focus the shot.



4 Check the indicators.

5 Shoot the picture.

- If the lowest aperture setting for your lens (its largest or full-aperture opening) is flashing, the subject is too dim and the picture will be underexposed. Turn the electronic dial to decrease the shutter speed until the flashing stops.



- If the highest aperture setting for your lens (its smallest aperture opening) is flashing, the subject is too bright and the picture will be overexposed. Turn the electronic dial to increase the shutter speed until the flashing stops.



- To take sharp pictures of television images, set the shutter speed to 1/15 second. Be sure to use a tripod so that the camera does not move.

- **Shutter speed notation**
You can set the shutter speed in 1/2-step increments. The display shows the denominator of the shutter speed, from 2000 to 30". For example, the figure 125 stands for 1/125 second, 0"7 stands for 0.7 seconds, and 15" stands for 15 seconds.

2000	1500	1000	750	500	350	250	180	125	90	60
45	30	20	15	10	8	6	4	3	2	0"7
1"	1.5"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	1"5	20"	30"

Av Aperture-Priority AE Mode

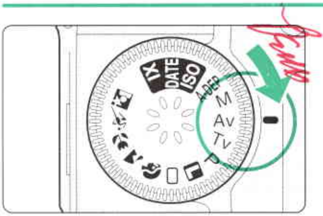
When you set the aperture speed, the camera automatically sets the shutter speed to provide the correct exposure for the subject brightness. This is called "aperture-priority AE."
Decreasing the aperture value (opening the aperture) makes the background appear blurred, for more attractive portrait shots. The lower the aperture value, the more the background is blurred. Increasing the aperture (closing the aperture) in a scene with depth brings both nearby and distant objects into sharper focus. The higher the aperture value, the deeper the range of sharp focus. The aperture is set with the electronic dial.



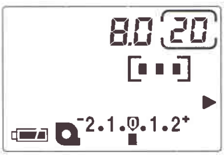
Higher aperture setting



Lower aperture setting



1 **Turn the Mode Dial to Av .**



2 **Select the aperture setting.**
- Look at the LCD panel while you turn the electronic dial to the desired shutter speed.

3 Focus the shot.



4 Check the indicators.

5 Shoot the picture.

- If the 30" shutter speed indicator is flashing, the subject is too dim and the picture will be underexposed. Turn the electronic dial to decrease the aperture value until the flashing stops.



- If the 2000 shutter speed indicator is flashing, the subject is too bright and the picture will be overexposed. Turn the electronic dial to increase the aperture value until the flashing stops.



- **Aperture notation**

You can set the aperture value in 1/2-step increments. The higher the value, the smaller the aperture (the opening in the lens). The available range of aperture values differs depending on the lens you are using.

1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.6
6.7	8.0	9.5	11	13	16	19	22	27	32	38
45	54	64								

If no lens is mounted on the camera, the aperture value indicator will read 00.